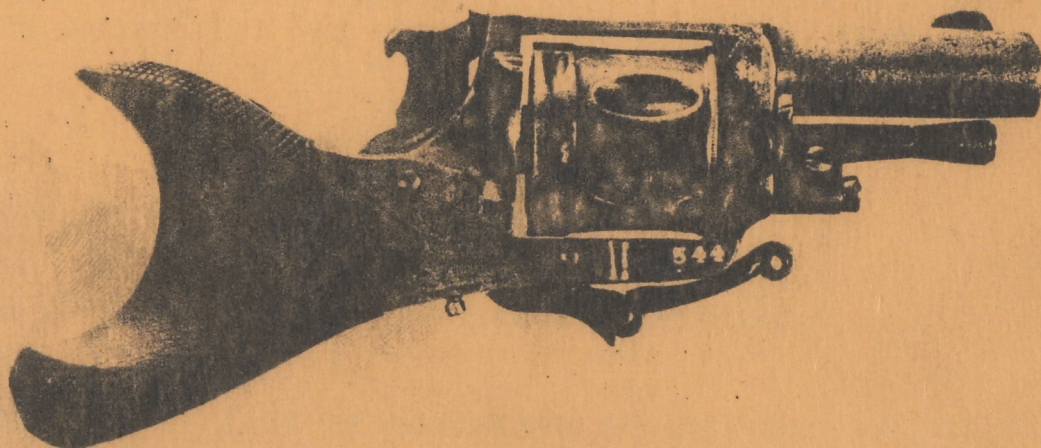


GUN TALK

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE
Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Assoc.



SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTOR'S ASSOCIATION

Founded 1961
Incorporated 1962

A patriotic, educational and non-profit organization of Canadian citizens, dedicated to the collecting of firearms and research into their history. Membership open to any reputable person.

- - - OFFICERS - - -

President	Mr. J. Stead
Vice-President	Mr. L. Dobrescu
Secretary	Mr. F. Osipoff
Treasurer	Mr. R. King
Director (2 years)	Mr. M. Olmstead
Director (2 years)	Mr. A. Avery
Director (1 year)	Mr. J. Gilling
Director (1 year)	Mr. G. Hubenig
Hon. Solicitor	Mr. C. Burrows, Q.C.
Membership committee chairman	Mr. L. Tallentire
Research committee chairman	Mr. J. Livingstone

- - - AREA DIRECTORS - - -

Area 1.	Mr. L. Smith	411 Isabella St. E., Saskatoon
Area 2.	Mr. N. Miller	Neudorf, Saskatchewan
Area 3.	Mr. G. Hapke	Vanguard, Saskatchewan
Area 4.	Mr. W. Gilling	189-4th Avenue, Yorkton, Sask.
Area 5.	Mr. G. Kuttai	Box 309, Battleford, Sask.
Area 6.	Mr. J. Falloon	Box 120, Smeaton, Sask.

- - - EDITORIAL STAFF - - -

Editor	Mr. S. Kirby
Advertising	Mr. R. King
Publishing	Mr. F. Osipoff

GUN TALK is published quarterly by the S. G. C. A.
for the benefit of its members. Dues are \$4.00
per year, payable each January to the Treasurer

Address all correspondence to:

Saskatchewan Gun Collector's Association
P. O. Box 1334,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
Attention: (Secretary) or (Treasurer) or (Editor)

Permission is required to reproduce in full or in part any
of the material contained in this journal. Write Editor.

The views expressed in the articles appearing in this journal
are not necessarily those of the Editorial Staff or the S.G.C.A.

EDITORIAL

Well, once again we start a new year, the Gun Shows and the blackpowder shoots coming around once more. It is also the time of year that dues should be forwarded to the Treasurer, and in this latter matter, a number of members are rather lax. Due to the high cost of paper and publication it is not possible for us to forward any further copies to those of our last year members who have not forwarded their dues.

A new feature just introduced at the request of our executive is the free cost, to members, of advertising in the "SWAP SHOP". Now members may have up to four (4) lines free, this to include the name and address. Your 'Wants' and 'Trades' may now be stated at no cost. Make use of it. Forward a list of the items for sale or those you require to the Editor c/o S.G.C.A., P. O. Box 1334 Regina, along with your name and address.

I have also noticed that very few members make good use of our research facilities. I am sure that many of you have some small or large problem relating to firearms that we can answer. Don't hesitate to inquire, if you don't wish to have your name and address published say so and it will not be printed.

However, on to better things. As you all must know by now, our first show will take place in Saskatoon on Sunday, April 7th, 1963 and we expect to see many of you there. Don't forget to bring along your \$4.00, our Treasurer will be there.

#####

ASK THE EXPERTS COLUMN

Question:

I can understand how rifling in a barrel makes a bullet spin and keeps the point headed toward the target. I cannot understand how rifling helps when a round ball is used, since it cannot have any longitudinal stability. Will you please explain this. Jack Stead, 2209 Dufferin Rd., Regina, Sask.

Answer:

To properly understand what takes place in smooth bore barrel firing a lead ball, let us examine what we know. First of all round balls in smooth bore muskets are made undersize for easier loading consequently there exists an amount of clearance between the ball and the wall of the bore. When the gun is fired the ball bounces down the barrel, first striking one side and then the other, and when it leaves the bore it has a spin on an undetermined and uncontrolled axis, which axis is dependent on which side of the barrel with which it was last in contact. If it was the left side of the barrel then the ball will strike to the left and if it was the bottom then it will drop faster than normally intended. This is to a great degree similar to the slicing of a golf ball. In practice smooth bore muskets, under favourable conditions had a dispersion factor of about 40 minutes. In other words, at a hundred yards they would, mostly, strike in a circle of 40 inches diameter, approximately.

Now suppose that we use the round ball tightly fitted in a smooth bore breech loading gun, for example a percussion cap pistol having no windage down the barrel, a somewhat greater muzzle velocity may be expected but the ball still will have no stability. It may fly true to the target but more often than not it will act not unlike a baseball "spit-ball", which having no spin will suddenly deviate or break from its line of flight. This can be overcome by giving the ball gyroscopic stability, or a motion of rotation about its own axis, which theoretically should pass through the centre of gravity. This is best demonstrated by spinning an ordinary child's top and when it settles down or goes to "sleep" give it a gentle push with your finger, you will be surprised at how forcibly it will resist.

In fact the shape of the bullet or projectile is not too important so long as it is uniform and the axis of projection passes through the centre of gravity. In fact, the main difference between a round ball and a cylindro-conical bullet is in their ability to overcome air resistance. The latter can have a greater mass with a smaller face, hence less air resistance and consequently more retained velocity.

"The Gunner"

MEMBER'S Write

Dear Editor,

Why can't we have some material on restoring old guns?
Lloyd Tallentire, Regina.

EDITOR: Read this edition Lloyd, "The Gunner" must have heard your prayers.

Dear Editor,

I have access to GUN TALK and feel that such a patriotic and truly Canadian publication should know of the following information I have heard of but cannot confirm. I refer to .303 military ammunition made by Dominion Arsenals which is said to have been made for and sold to Communist China. This ammunition is identified by the headstamp D A C 56 7 Z. It should be noted that this headstamp does not bear the broad arrow with the C which denotes Canadian Government ownership. This alone makes me wonder if the story I have heard is not true. The headstamp is sloppy with some of the letters and numerals partially blurred making it difficult to say if the arrow was deleted or not included. Compared with other headstamps of similar dates the differences are apparent.

DAC 56 7Z

no broad arrow

D.A.56 CDN.MK.I

note periods

DA ⬆ 54 7Z

rounded D & C arrow

The bullet seating in these cartridges are inconsistent with some seated with the cannellure showing and others with the cannellure not showing. Some bullets are loose. The case mouth is not crimped into the cannellure but is slightly beveled inward, as opposed to the ring type crimp found on most .303 cartridges. This ammunition came from an unmarked box of 48. It is hoped that through GUN TALK this may be confirmed or disproved and information brought to the readers of GUN TALK about other similar occurrences. Selling wheat to the Reds is one thing, but ammunition is detrimental to all Canadian affairs. I will hope to see more on this in the next issue of GUN TALK.

Name withheld by Request.

EDITOR: Along with the above letter I have received two cartridges apparently MARK VII, ball, Inquiries are now afoot and report expected soon from the Research committee.

Dear Editor,

Enclosed please find our standard mailing list pamphlet advising of our proposed 1963 Gun Show April 13 in the Agricultural Building located in the Calgary Stampede Grounds. There will be no charge for exhibitors. We will arrange for accommodation for out-of-town exhibitors in homes of our members as a courtesy. Certainly feel most welcome to attend as a fellow-collector if it is not

possible to exhibit.

In anticipation of possibly meeting some of your members and concluding some satisfactory deals and trades, I remain

Sincerely,

Larry O. Jones, Past President,
Alberta Arms & Cartridge
Collectors Association,
9437-12 St. S.W., Calgary, Alta.

EDITOR: Thanks for your most generous offer Larry; all members of the S.G.C.A. please note. Those wishing to participate please write to Larry O Jones giving full particulars. The pamphlet mentioned is reproduced in part below.

CIRCULAR FROM A.A.C.C.A.

As you may well know we are planning our second Gun Show for April 13th this year. Although this happens to fall on a long weekend, the day before Easter, we picked this date on the assumption that the weather in early April is not conducive to camping with the family. We also feel that the previous day being a holiday may entice a good number of our out of town members into the show - preferably as exhibitors.

We have booked a wonderful, large room in the Agricultural Building at the Exhibition Grounds, so there is no worry about lack of space - as a matter of fact we need everyone's co-operation to fill it up.

This year we are putting on the show as individual exhibits where everyone brings their own collections, or pieces, and displays them on tables. This is the type of Gun Show where a lot of trading can be accomplished so bring everything out.

The committee in charge would like to make it plain that we want everyone in the A.A.C.C.A. to get into this year's exhibition. Don't feel that you have nothing to display - if you have a weapon or two, bring them along and make up a table with someone who is in the same boat. The problem right now is to find out how many tables we will require so please advise immediately.

We hope to supply all the tables that will be required. I would suggest that each person bring a table covering of some sort - a blanket, cloth or colored paper - it will show off your weapons to a much better degree. Some of the members are fabricating stands to put on their tables to make a more attractive display. This is not compulsory but it does show how much interest there is in this years show already.

Anyone desiring to display handguns must obtain a permit from their local Firearms Registration Officer. To protect the good name of the A.A.C.C.A. we shall insist that all permits be shown when they are asked for by a member who will be appointed for this one very important job. Once again, we hope to make this a successful show - but require your full co-operation.

RANDOM NOTES -

by Les Smith

Here is an item from the good old days, found in a magazine called "Hobbies", issue December 1934:

For Sale - Civil War Rifles \$2.50
Carbines \$2.25, good condition
Muskets - Swords & bayonets \$20.00 & up
Civil War Cap & ball revolver \$5.50, good.

Also pages of contracts for arms by War Department called from Congressional records, from years 1825 to 1859.

1845 - U.S. 482 Doc. 51. During year 1845 ending December 31.

Henry Aston 30,000 pistols \$6.50. Middletown, Conn. Dated February 25, 1845 for 5 years.

Robbins Kendall and Lawrence 10,000 rifles \$11.90 each. Delivered at Springfield, Mass., February 18, 1845 for 5 years.

Edward Maynard, right to apply his patent lock and primer to 4,000 muskets for \$4,000.00.

J. Ehlers 100 Colt repeating Carbine New York \$32.50, August 28, 1845.

J. Ehlers 100 Colts boarding pistols New York \$25.00 August 28, 1845.

Simeon North 2,000 Carbines, Middleton, Conn. \$17.50, Dec. 30, 1845.

In 1854 Sharps Carbines Contracted	\$30.48
1855 Scott belt pistols	\$24.00
Greene Carbines	\$30.00
Symes Carbines	\$40.00
Burnside Carbines	\$30.00

#####

RANDOM NOTES ON N.W.M.P. CARBINE

by Larry O. Jones

An Edmonton Gunsmith in 1955-56 acquired a lot of 30 at a price of \$2.00 each. These he disposed of at prices ranging from \$10 to \$20 depending on condition. I do know that during this disposal some exchanges (butt-stocks, fore-ends, etc) took place among the weapons. When I got "on the track" of these carbines, only one complete weapon was left, although the gunsmith had various extra components. For \$10 the carbine became mine with an exchange of butt-stocks for one with the N.W.M.P. stamp. The serial of this carbine was ?? (traded it off) and it was equipped with military leaf sights. It also had a L.O.F. (Legion of Frontiersmen) stamp and a A.P.P. (Alberta Provincial Police) stamp. Both these later stamps included a number which would be internal quartermaster's record number for issuing. In this and other carbines I have always found

the LOF or APP stamps adjacent to the tip of the lower tang on the butt-stock.

Among the clients for this group of 30 carbines as told to me by the gunsmith - 6 carbines to a motion picture firm in Hollywood various American collectors and dealers - local Edmonton gun buffs.

An ex RCMP friend told me of being on a detail a few years back (approximately 15) whose job it was to destroy these issue carbines (by smashing them over the end of a truck floor and hurling the components both broken (bent) into the North Saskatchewan River. According to his version there were probably 100 carbines in this lot.

(The above was received from Mr. L. O. Jones and has been reproduced for the information of our many Winchester collectors and fellows interested in RCMP arms)

#####

Canada's Own - D. C. Co.

by Art Avery

In the beautiful Ottawa Valley, some fifty miles from Montreal, lies the town of Brownsburg - the home of Canada's only sporting ammunition factory. It was here, 77 years ago, that the Dominion Cartridge Company was formed. Some six months later October 10, 1886, with a staff of fifteen, the concern turned out its first sporting rifle cartridges.

The history of explosives in Brownsburg goes back to 1875. At that time Daniel Brown, son of George Brown after whom the community was named, purchased land along the West River where he built a water-wheel powered powder plant.

Then in the 1880's the Acadia Powder Co., a branch of Nobels Explosives Co., of Glasgow, Scotland commenced business in Brownsburg. They were in turn taken over by the Hamilton Powder Company who, along with the Dominion Cartridge Co., were formed into Canadian Explosives Ltd., in 1910. Canadian Explosives Ltd., later became C.I.L.

The Brownsburg plant has produced all types of ammunition for two world wars and now produces a full range of sporting ammunition while employing a staff of over 900. Indeed today C.I.L.'s target shotgun shells are known around the world as being among the most consistent and accurate loads made.

RANDON NOTES -

by the Editor

From time to time I have been receiving some correspondence from a John A Dron, Jr., of Ojai, California. From his lists, part of which are published below, it would appear that he has some very excellent material for sale, in both the cartridge and gun line. For those of you that may be interested here is his address, and please feel free to write.

John A. Dron Jr.,
Box 372,
Ojai, California.

(It should be noted that second and third choices should be included when bidding on the rarer cartridges)

American Cartridges

SHARPS CARTRIDGES

40-50 St. Wra Co. hs pp	1.50
40-50 BN UMC nh Berdan pr	1.50
40-50 BN by Win nh	1.50

English Cartridges

240 Kynoch	1.00
297/230 Morris Short	.10
297/250 Morris Eley br	.10

#####

ARGOSY HOUSE

ANTIQUES

GUNS --- AMMO --- GUNS

WE WILL BUY, SELL OR TRADE

BOOKS - KNIVES - SWORDS

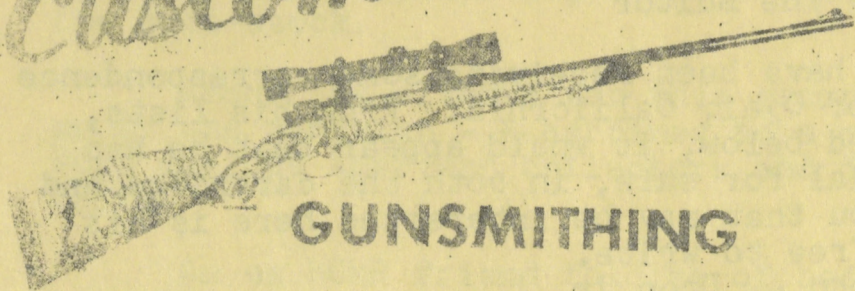
ARGOSY HOUSE ANTIQUES

74, CARIBOU ST. W.

MOOSE JAW. SASK.

SEE YOU AT SASKATOON, APRIL 7th

Custom



GUNSMITHING

"A Complete Gun Service"

PARK & DEWDNEY
REGINA

PH. 527-8082

VIC ELLIS
PROP.

NEW AND USED GUNS FOR SALE OR TRADE

RANDOM NOTES - by F. Osipoff

It has come to my attention that C.I.L. is producing a new pistol primer, known at this time as "IX". This new primer will replace all other primers now produced by C.I.L. for pistol, and apparently will come in two sizes, large and small pistol. To the writer's way of thinking this change to standard sizes has been a long time coming and I am sure that if this new primer is as good as I hear it is C.I.L. will have a great addition to their line.

It has been claimed that this primer is more sensitive than the old ones. Now I have shot up a lot of C.I.L. pistol primers and I have always found the old ones to be quite sensitive. If the new ones are more sensitive than that, it will make target shooters happy all over the country. With some makes of primers you have to hit them with a 12 lb. hammer (just about) to make them go off. To say that this makes target shooters mad would be the under-statement of the year.

At present C.I.L. is having this new primer field tested and fully researched before putting it on the market. More on this new primer will follow in future publications of GUN TALK.

SOUTH OF THE BORDER

For those of our members who are interested here are the dates of some of the shows sponsored by the Montana Arms Collector's Association. These dates are through the courtesy of Lloyd Dobrescue.

Kalispell Gun Show

Clinton Gun Show

Montana Arms Collectors Show

Montana Arms Collectors Assoc

Kalispell, Montana

Clinton, Montana

Great Falls, Mon.

Virginia City, Mon.

March 16

March 23 & 24

Apr 26 to 28

July 5 to 7

RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF ANTIQUE FIREARMS

by "The Gunner"

Many collectors do not agree on what should be done and how much should be done or if anything should be done when it comes to restoring old and ancient firearms. My opinion is that restoration should be done, for it saves the weapon from further deterioration and can put in working order that piece that has long suffered from neglect and abuse. However, there is one big "BUT". The restoration should be properly done, otherwise the value of the antique would be less than nil. Some old weapons that do not date beyond the 1860's can actually be put in shooting order but here again it must be remembered that only cartridges or loads for which the weapons were designed should be used, -- or better still, use only loads lighter than the original manufacturers recommendations.

Starting with the flintlock, which in many ways is the most interesting of all arms, let me describe some of the tools, methods and ways to properly restore it. The first step of course is a critical and careful examination, making sure that the weapon is not loaded, for it is surprising how many of these old guns still contain a charge in the breech. In fact with military weapons do not be surprised if you find two or more charges present. The next step is to strip the gun down to all its component parts. Here a magnifier is handy since it will enable you to read the various symbols and workings and thus assist in identifying the makes and possibly year and place of manufacture. Take it easy and gently with the stripping and do not use too much force. Rust, grease and oil combine to make things stick together so great care must be used. Especially in taking the metal parts away from the wood. Some of the old woods used are not the best and age makes them fragile.

Having taken off the barrel the breech plug should be removed, along with sights if any are present. You may make an examination of the bore at your leisure and if it is not too badly corroded or the metal too thin it is an easy matter to restore it. Take a bronze-bristle brush, fastened to a strong cleaning rod, dip it in a good solvent and scrub out the bore. Plenty of solvent should be used, and you cannot do enough scrubbing. Having finished the scrubbing, use a funnel to pour gasoline through the bore. This will help remove the rust scale loosened by the brush. After this, use a few patches to polish up and again inspect. If pits are present and you desire to remove some or all of them you can take a worn out brush or jag with a patch or two wound well about it. Soak this compound and begin to lap the barrel using a strong cleaning rod and for this I would recommend the heavy Parker-Hale or steel rod. This may continue for some time, maybe even a few hours but the patch should be kept well soaked all the time. Every now and then it is advisable to wash out with gasoline and wipe with a clean patch and inspect. If the pits are very deep you will enlarge the bore a little and if you still want to shoot the gun a new bullet mould will have to be ordered.

With respect to the locks it must be remembered that this is where all the complications lie. Before stripping, it may be advisable to make a sketch or photograph so that you will be more easily able to reassemble it properly. The locks, of course, should be taken down and the parts allowed to soak in kerosene while the barrel is being cleaned. The parts of the lock should be cleaned and polished separately. In order to take down the main spring a gunsmiths spring compressor is handy remembering to pad the jaws if the spring is highly polished. A very important point to remember when working on the lock or any part of the gun, is to use the right size screwdrivers with square blades, otherwise burring will occur making a very sloppy job. If the hammer is loose and the hole not too badly worn I would recommend peening up the metal about the hole with a punch and hammer, taking care to keep the pressure even so that no heavy indentations are made. The hammer may then be refitted. Where you have to replace a hammer it is best to drill a hole almost the diameter of the square of the tumbler axis and then file this out square, making sure that both squares are properly lined up when the hammer and tumbler axis are in the fired position.

To polish the metal parts such as the trigger-guard, butt-plate, side-plate and lock-plate, a buffing wheel and fine emery paste is handy, otherwise use fine emery paper and crocus cloth. This latter method, however, requires more time. Every part should be finished even those you cannot see when the gun is assembled since this stops rust and corrosion. The polishing will make the lock a lot smoother and lighter to fire. If the barrel is round it will be easy enough to polish or draw-file to give a smooth surface, using a wide 10 or 12 mill file.

Broken or missing parts should, of course, be repaired and-or replaced. If you cannot buy or trade for what you require then the part can be made, remembering that steel may be used in place of brass and afterwards electro-plated.

Now that you have finished, fixed-up and readied the metal parts you will want to blue or brown those parts which were originally treated this way. A very good formula for browning given by J. V. Howe is as follows:

25 cc	sweet spirits nitre
140 gr	corrosive sublimate
140 gr	sulphur
15 cc	sulphuric acid
25 cc	tincture ferric chloride
4 cc	nitric acid
110 gr	copperas
645 cc	distilled water

Mix in the order given and allow to stand for eight hours before pouring into containers or bottling. Before applying the solution the metal must firstly be thoroughly degreased, and it is a good idea to wear gloves to keep the natural oils on the hands from getting on the metal parts. Some people, however, prefer to use special hangers or tongs to handle the barrel. However, to go on, this solution is wiped on and the part allowed to stand for

about a day, by which time a heavy rust will have formed. This is taken off with fine steel wool and the part rubbed with a clean dry cotton cloth. If the browning is not dark enough to suit, repeat the process by rubbing on more of the solution. When the desired shade is reached, wash well with cold water. Dry well and then cover with linseed oil, well rubbed on to prevent further rusting. This type of blueing or browning, if you prefer, is especially good in the case of a damascus twist barrel.

Having left the metal parts stand for a few days the linseed oil should be thoroughly wiped off the exposed metal and these lacquered in order to preserve the color and finish. There are numerous good clear lacquers on the market which do this job very nicely. For those who wish to give the barrel an old or antique appearance all they have to do when the blueing is finished is to boil the barrel in a solution of logwood and water for about thirty minutes and then proceed with the linseed oil. The proportions here are approximately one ounce of logwood to four gallons of water.

In the case of most old muzzle-loaders it will be found that the ramrod is missing. This can easily be made. The best wood being hickory. This is first split as straight as possible and then roughed into shape with a knife or spoke-shave. It is then squared with a good plane and the corners or edges taken off with a few strokes of the plane. A few more strokes on the remaining edges will leave it almost round and the rod is finished with a good file and sandpaper. The screw or spiral effect on the rod is given by wrapping the rod with a piece of treated string and setting this on fire. The string may be treated with saltpeter or some other combustible substance.

Very often when an old stock is cleaned up and the hollows and dents steamed out the wood will have a new appearance. This, of course, spoils the whole effect but can be easily corrected. You can make your own aging solution for wood very easily. Take a quart sealer in which you have approximately 55 cc of nitric acid to this add 145 grains of steel wool in small lots. After the reaction of these two materials have stopped and allowed to cool, add 15 cc of tincture ferric chloride and six to seven cc's of distilled water. The mixing especially in the beginning should take place in a well ventilated area. Next, put on a pair of rubber gloves and with a clean cotton cloth, wet with ammonia, rub down the stock. With a new piece of clean cotton, apply the solution to the stock in large quantities. Wash off with hot water (this kills further action of the solution) and allow to dry. If the colour is not dark enough to suit, repeat the procedure. When the desired shade is attained, polish with fine steel wool and sandpaper.

A nice finish of real antique origin can then be attained by rubbing and polishing the wood after you have applied a good oil finish. Of these, I find the best is made up of the following materials: one half pint raw linseed oil, one half ounce alkaur roots, one quarter ounce lampblack and one half ounce turpentine. Boil and let cool and rub well into the wood about every 36 hours until it will not soak up any more. Then let it stand a week to ten days and polish with an extra fine abrasive on a pad, such as chalk.

In conclusion we must say that old firearms should not unnecessarily be refined or finished. They have come to the end of their life, they have given good and honourable service and should be allowed to rest the rest of their days in peace having of course, been put in order and given the necessary "face-lifting".

#####

QUACKENBUSH RIFLE

by JACK STEAD

In my collection I have an odd single shot .22 caliber rifle. The thin round tapered barrel is 12 inches long and is blued. The breech block has a cocking stud on the right hand side and swings to the right for loading. The nickel plated frame and trigger guard are a one-piece casting and the pistol grip, formed from a piece of quarter inch steel rod is also formed from quarter inch round nickel plated steel. A single bar extends back from the right hand side of the frame and ends up in a 90° bend to form the butt. This stock is easily collapsed forward, the butt sliding up beside the pistol grip so that the rifle may be held and fired as a pistol.

The front sight is screwed into a threaded hole in the barrel, it is very similar to the front sight on the Remington Cap and ball revolver. The rear sight is dovetailed into the rear of the barrel and is a fine V notch type, with horizontal adjustment only.

The left hand side of the frame bears the following markings, "H.M. QUACKENBUSH, HERKIMER, N.Y. U.S.A. Pat. in U.S. February 23.86 June 23.96 England Feb. 23.86 Belgium Mar 15/86"

Information on the Quackenbush Co. is scarce and sometimes contradictory. The company had two plants, in Ilion and Herkimer, New York. They were known as a manufacturer of air rifles and made only two types of .22 caliber cartridge rifles. Both were intended for the 22 short or 22 long cartridge.

The first model was known as the "Quackenbush Safety Cartridge Rifle", it had an 18" barrel, overall length 33" weight 4½ lbs. The stock was walnut, well finished and not collapsible. The other model is described simply as the "Junior Safety Rifle", with skeleton stock and weighing four pounds. One reference book says their arms were made from 1871 - 1876. Another says they are presumed to have gone out of business in 1882. Since the patent dates on my rifle go up to 1896 it would appear the company was still active till nearly the end of the century. I can find no reference to the collapsible stock which my rifle has. Also, my rifle weighs less than two pounds.

It would appear that there is room for further research here. I would appreciate any further information on any arms made by the Quackenbush Co.

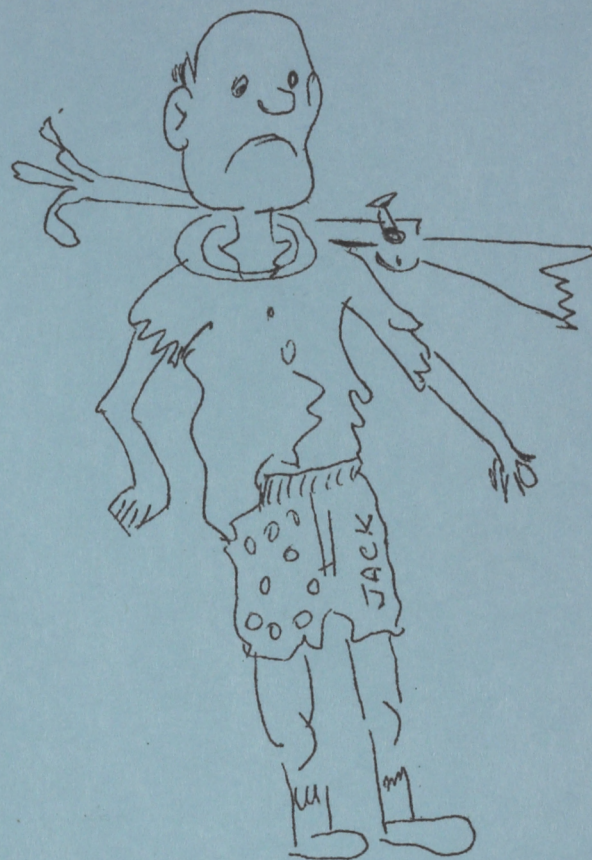
GUN COLLECTOR'S
COLOURING BOOK
by
LUDWIG VON GUNBUG

Editor's Note:

With the popularity of Coloring Books by various political parties in Canada and the U.S.A., we persuaded that renowned gun authority Ludwig Von Gunbug to design a Coloring Book for members of the S.G.C.A. This book is designed as a primer for very young persons or gun collectors. Any intentions to persons living or dead is purely intentional.



THESE ARE GUN COLLECTORS AT A MEETING. THEY ARE HAVING AN ARGUMENT. COLOUR THEM BLACK & BLUE.



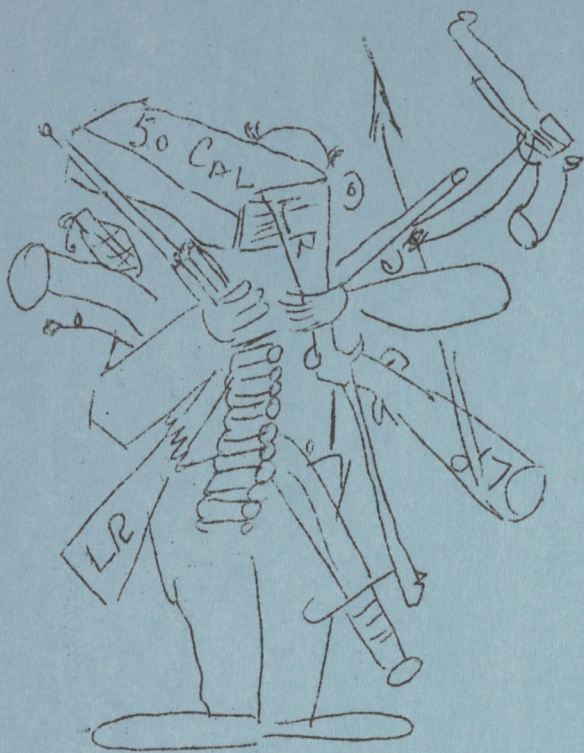
THIS COLLECTOR JUST SHOT HIS \$300 MUZZLE LOADER WITH SMOKELESS POWDER. DO NOT COLOUR HIM TOO BRIGHT.



THIS COLLECTOR DOES NOT GO TO GUN SHOWS. COLOUR HIM ALL BY HIMSELF.



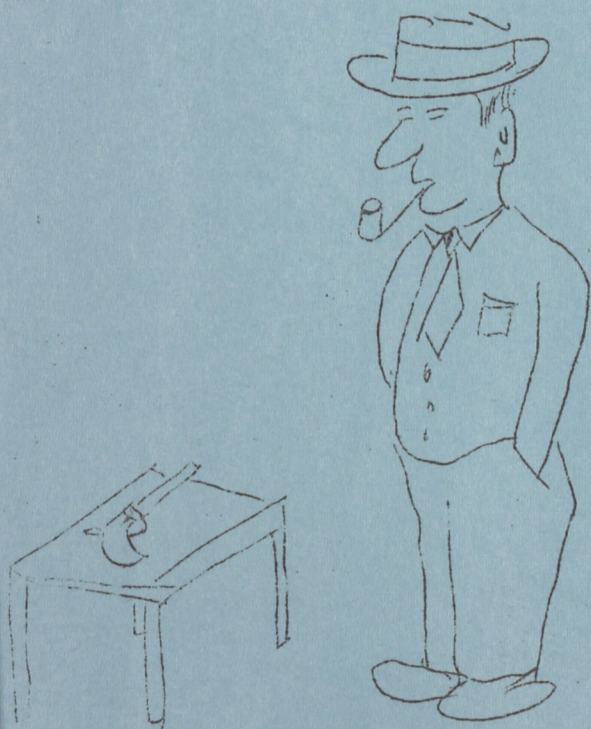
THE COLLECTOR INSIDE HAS NOT PAID HIS 1963 DUES. COLOUR HIM SORRY.



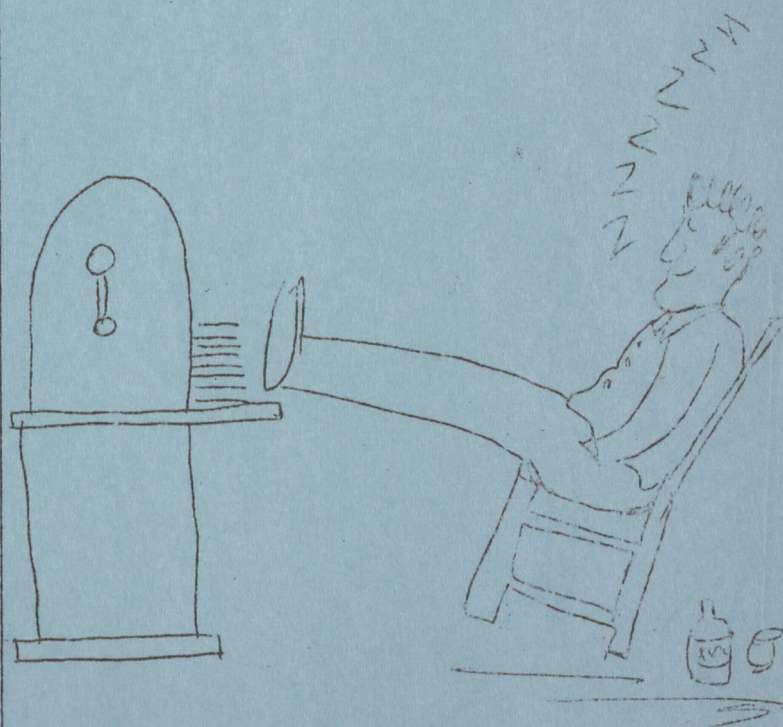
THIS IS A GUN COLLECTOR COMING FROM THE GUN SHOW. SEE ALL THE PRETTY GUNS. COLOUR HIM BROKE.



THIS IS THE GUN COLLECTOR'S WIFE. SHE SEES ALL THE PRETTY GUNS. COLOUR HER PURPLE.



THIS IS A COLT COLLECTOR. HE SEES A WALKER ANOTHER COLLECTOR BOUGHT COLOUR HIM GREEN.



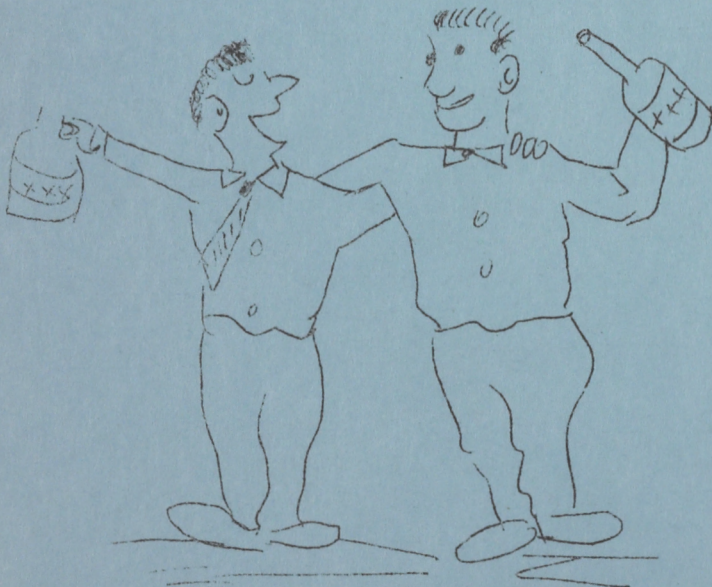
THIS IS A GUN CLUB SECRETARY. HE IS TURNING OUT THE NEWSLETTER ON THE GESTETNER. COLOUR HIM LAZY.



THIS IS A GUN COLLECTOR. HIS NAME IS G.S. HE IS TRYING TO SELL LOUIS RIEL'S GUN AGAIN. COLOUR HIM UNTRUTHFUL



THIS IS A GUN COLLECTOR. HIS NAME IS G.S. HE IS TRYING TO SELL THE LONE RANGER'S GUN AGAIN. COLOUR HIM MORE UNTRUTHFUL.



THESE ARE GUN COLLECTORS AT A SOCIAL. COLOUR THEM CAREFULLY - THEY ARE LOADED.



THESE ARE GUN COLLECTORS AT A MUZZLE LOADING SHOOT. COLOUR THEM SMOKEY.

C A R T R I D G E C O L L E C T I N G

by Nick Krevosheia

There has been an upsurge in interest in cartridge collecting in recent years. Several cartridge collectors' clubs have been formed on this continent. There has been an increase of written information in the form of write-ups in magazines as well as a few excellent books on the subject. This information is almost entirely devoted to cartridge identification. There is virtually no information or guidance on how to go about collecting cartridges. Beginners because of a lack of this information often end up being accumulators rather than actual collectors.

In this article I will attempt to express my personal views and ideas as how to go about collecting cartridges. It is my sincere hope that my thoughts and ideas may guide and influence beginners to make an effort to become true collectors and derive some pleasure from this interesting hobby.

Collecting cartridges is individualistic. Not EVERYBODY collects but enough do to make it worthwhile. It seems that almost everybody you know collects arms, badges, junk, coins, junk, stamps, brassware and more junk. Who collects cartridges? People from all walks of life. Magistrates, doctors, various professional men as well as the "average" mortals who live on limited budgets.

Cartridge collecting is a fascinating hobby and like any other hobby must obsess one to be purposeful. It should not be a passing thing but should give one something to look forward to. There are "collectors" and there are collectors. Many are accumulators with whom the interest is or may be a passing thing. It is one's approach to the hobby and how deep an interest one takes which determines which category one falls into. The beginner can benefit most from his hobby if he follows the following guide:

1. develop an interest
2. specialize - have a specific goal
3. catalogue collection and duplicates
4. keep notes
5. exchange notes and ideas as well as cartridges

It has been said of cartridge collectors that if everybody collected cars they would collect gasoline. Well, cartridge collecting is cheaper and just as fascinating and rewarding as arms collecting! An interest in arms inevitably leads to an interest in cartridges. Often the interest in cartridges begins with the arms collector wishing to have cartridges for the arms in his collection.

Beginners too often develop an interest and decide to collect cartridges but beyond that they are stuck. They cannot or do not wish to follow it up. The most common collection is the "general" one. Here the collector collects all cartridges trying to get as many calibers as possible. As one's collection grows, one realizes as he learns more about cartridges, that he will not get many cartridges in his collection because of their scarcity. A beginner should not expect to have a well rounded collection in any given

time. Not unless he buys out a collection. It takes years of intelligent collecting to have a well rounded collection worth discussing. It is at this point that many collectors lose interest and that this is the reason cartridge collecting should not be a passing thing.

It is difficult to say which policy of collecting would suit the individual but sooner or later one begins to specialize in one or more types or series. Perhaps the best idea for the beginner to follow would be to start with a general collection, collecting all calibers and as the collection grows and the collector becomes more familiar with cartridges, he could take stock of what his collection consists of. If a certain type or series is prevalent it would be wise to follow this up and try to complete it. Winchester introduced more than fifty cartridges, many of which are difficult to obtain and at least one which will not be collected as an original. Of the thirteen or so that Remington introduced all but three are easily obtained. Small series such as the Winchester Self Loading series and the Savage series are easily assembled and make interesting displays. A sensible idea would be to use an ammunition maker's catalogue, such as CIL, for a guide. It would be very interesting and worthwhile to collect all the cartridges and variations currently made by CIL. A good start can be made with military cartridges which sell at bargain prices. Budgeting is an important consideration and costs can be kept down with intelligent planning. It stands to reason that with many collectors striving to get Sharps cartridges into their collections that the cost of these cartridges will increase as the demand increases and the supply decreases. One would also stand a good chance of being stuck with a fake. Therefore, the beginners should settle on a series not so in demand. As mentioned earlier, cartridge collecting is individualistic, so why not be an individual and collect something different?

Series such as the Winchester Self Loading and Savage series are available at reasonable prices and can be completed with a minimum of time and expenditure. Ninety percent of cartridge collectors are mortals living on limited budgets. It is surprising how many cartridges are given to collectors by friends, friends of friends, and relatives. Word spreads that you are collecting cartridges and most people will be glad to give a collector cartridges which may be laying around the house. A collector should ask everybody he knows and meets for cartridges. Somebody will have cartridges or know of somebody who has and will give or sell them to you. Don't turn down cartridges because you have them. The collector should build up a good stock of duplicates for trading. Some of the best cartridges the collector will get will be through trading.

As a collector acquires cartridges he should list them in a notebook for reference and to avoid getting too many duplicates because of uncertainty. The following information should be recorded for each cartridge:

NAME - official, others
ACTUAL HEADSTAMP
PRIMER -type-Berdan, Boxer, also material-
copper, brass, nickelled
CASE MATERIAL -for rim fires-copper, brass,
nickelled
COLOUR OF CASE -shotshells
COLOUR OF ANNULUS -military
BULLET TYPE -soft point etc.
COLOUR OF BULLET TIP -military
OTHER -characteristics

This may seem like a great deal of writing but when it is recorded in a notebook it is a written record of your collection which you can carry with you to aid in your collecting. You also gain a familiarity of cartridges through handling and close examination. Variations will also be found as well as the occasional scarce cartridge. As the collection grows, duplicates will appear. As mentioned earlier these are vital for trading and should be catalogued like the collection.

Once a collector shows a profound interest in his hobby he will find immense pleasure from learning as he collects. One literally learns something new every day. One learns by reading all written material one can find and by contact with other collectors. As one uncovers new information about his specialty he should note this information in his notebook for future reference. This information, notes, clippings, etc., should be kept in a separate notebook, preferably of the loose leaf variety. As the notebook becomes bulky with notes and clippings, one can turn to photostating many of these to reduce space and keep a neat notebook.

Correspond freely and answer all letters. It is downright rude not to reply to a letter. It bothers me to see "collectors" hoarding information and refusing to pass it on to other interested collectors who could make good use of it. NOBODY benefits when information is not circulated. If collectors were to circulate information more freely, more collectors would benefit, including those who share this information. Help one collector, and he or another helps you. I have found this to be true. Valuable knowledge is suppressed and is of little consequence to the greedy person who withholds the information. Yes, I think that such people are greedy, selfish, narrow-minded and self centered. They are in a sense immature. If one stopped to think he would realize that if more information was volunteered, more collectors would be in the know, there would be an upsurge in interest and new and more cartridges for all because more people would know what to look for.

I urge all collectors to DISPLAY your cartridges. A collection should be seen by all. It is of no use to anybody including yourself if it is hidden in boxes or drawers. A series of shelves with cartridges stood upright on the shelves usually makes a striking display. Such a display can be seen by collectors and non-collectors alike and be of interest. You may argue that cartridges stood upright as I suggest are too susceptible to falling over, well after

you have knocked over a few cartridges (or shelves) you will become much more careful and skillful at handling the cartridges. A safer way would be to build a shallow cabinet with shelves at an angle to the sides so the cartridges rest against the back at an angle of about 70 degrees.

Excellent displays can be made in frames using dynafoam or styrofoam for a background. Both materials are similar in that they are lightweight white colored plastics into which cartridges can be set. Styrofoam seems to be the best of the two as it is less porous. Both materials are used in construction work as insulation. One simply has to lay out a display, outline the cartridges in pencil and with a razor blade cut out the profile slightly under-size and press the cartridges into place. A drop of glue will hold a loose cartridge in place. Choose a deep frame with glass, cut the back to fit into the frame, mount the cartridges and fit two or more wing type clips to hold the back in the frame, attach hangers and the display can be hung on the wall. If dynafoam or styrofoam is not available one can still make this display using masonite for the back, covered with white paper and the cartridges wired in place using shipping tag wire which is .015" in diameter. Wire the cartridge ahead of the rim or in the extractor groove and at the case mouth to hide the brass coloured wire. Tie the wires at the back and glue thin cardboard or felt over the tied wire and attach clips and hangers as with the above mentioned display.

These frame type displays are most suitable to small displays for series such as the Winchester Self Loading series or where a dozen or so cartridges are used. Larger frames are harder to come by and are expensive. But if one is skilled at making the frames one has no limit as to the size. Clear plastic cigar and fishing tackle boxes with hinged lids are also good for storing cartridges. Some stores sell metal or plastic parts cabinets with plastic drawers which are also good for cartridges, especially shotshells. I have a metal cabinet measuring 6" x 8" x 12" with twenty-four plastic drawers which I find suitable for shotshells. Cartridges usually require a certain amount of preparation before being displayed. There are two schools of thought about cleaning cartridges. Personally, I clean mine and lacquer them lightly. Rim-fires should be carefully done and the bullets left alone. Many of the older rimfires had characteristic bullet shapes which identify their makers. Avoid using steel wool, no matter how fine, especially on bullets. Use your discretion but be careful. Be very careful of paper patched bullets. A safe way of preserving the patches would be to make cylindrical envelopes which could be slipped over the bullet. Transparent poeethylene would probably be even better. I use a rag soaked in Brasso to remove corrosion and dirt from cartridges. I also use this on the head of the cartridges and then brush with a stiff brush to clean up the headstamp. Do not touch the heads of military cartridges if they have a colored annulus. Again, do not attempt to clean bullets on military cartridges if they bear any trace of color. Some older match cartridges had waxed bullets which should not be cleaned to retain their originality. Do not attempt to clean up the cases on paper shotshells.

A simple method of removing corrosion from cartridges is a solution of half water and half vinegar with a good dose of salt added.

Stand the cartridg(s) in a jar which is slightly shorter than the cartridge(s). It may take a few minutes or a few days but when the cartridges turn reddish they can be removed and rubbed clean with a clean cotton cloth. If there is heavy corrosion very fine steel wool can be used lightly.

The collectors often ask where they can get cartridges and ask about prices. There are a few cartridge dealers in Canada and the prices vary considerably. Some collectors scream about the "high" prices and with justification. There are several reasons which affect cartridge prices. Many cartridges are old and long discontinued and in short supply. As the demand increases, the supply decreases and the price raises. A major factor is shooters. I don't blame collectors for wanting to shoot their rifles. But not with original cartridges! The original cartridges are like the original arms. They should be preserved in collections. With every one original cartridge shot off there becomes one less original cartridge in circulation and the price increases. This is like taking a factory new Sharps Borschard and re-barreling to some modern "manglum". The value of the arm is gone and there is one less Sharps Borschard in circulation and collectors will have to look longer, further afield and pay a higher price for another similar arm. One, a single unit, does mean something in arms and cartridge collecting. It is safer to form scarce cartridges from modern factory brass than to rely on the old original. In the interest of collecting I will make an offer of from one to three new formed cases for each one original cartridge a shooting collector wishes to shoot. The offer will depend on the caliber and the condition of the original. Cartridge prices, like arms prices have been inflated considerably and are influenced more or less by the whims of U.S. collectors. You may think Canadian dealers ask outrageous prices for some cartridges when compared with the prices of U.S. dealers. But remember to consider the duty and sales tax which amount to about fifty percent. Also, do not expect to sell a cartridge to a dealer for the same price he lists it as. The price of a cartridge is determined by: availability what dealer paid for it, duty and sales tax, express. It must be remembered that some cartridges are scarce in one area while common in another, even in the same province. Here is a list of Canadian cartridge dealers: Alta-Ammo, 12231-137 Ave., Edmonton, Alta; J. A. Rivet, Vimy, Alta; A.M. Provick, Hazelcliffe, Sask., J. Gilling, Boissevain, Manitoba, J. Belton, 52 Suave Rd., Ste Philomene, Que; F. Osipoff, 2665 Winnipeg St., Regina, Sask.

A list of recommended books on cartridge collecting:
CARTRIDGES -H. Logan: very good, covers all types. Ideal first book.
THE AMERICAN CARTRIDGE -C.Suydem: Excellent on rimfires.
AMERICAN RIFLES & CARTRIDGES -J.Taylor: covers British big bores.

JOIN: The Alberta Arms & Cartridge Collectors Assoc. \$5.00 yr.
Write Murray Malyon, 1323-106 Ave S.W. Calgary, Alta.

The Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Assoc. \$4.00 yr.
Ray King 3602 Argyle Rd., Regina, Sask.

I feel it is appropriate to conclude with a short summary. The name cartridge is thought to have come from the French word "cartouche". At the time of firing the cartridge case is the only thing which prevents the hot gases under tremendous pressures from coming back and wrecking the arm and causing injury or death to the shooter. For a brief fraction of a time, the cartridge case holds the whole fate of the arm in which it is fired.

THE OLDE DAYS

by Les Smith

We have all read, in the gun magazines, about the collector who stumbled upon a Patterson in an attic, or a Dragoon at an Auction Sale. Then we finish the article and dream - and say, "that makes a fine story but that was written twenty years ago - these finds just don't happen in reality, and not in Saskatchewan, for sure!!

This was my opinion, too, until recently. Last summer, an article appeared in the local paper that should have put me into action; it jogged me a bit, but that was all. The article was forgotten until mid-October when, quite by accident, I met a man that said he had seen "a lot of guns" during his routine of business.

There were a number of phone calls and finally, as the saying goes, "we hit paydirt".

The lady said she didn't know anything about firearms but that they made her nervous around the house and she had been considering consulting someone as to what to do with them. No, she could not say what kind of guns they were, but there was one old one that belonged "to a Captain Morgan" and that the mate to it was at the bottom of the Carribbean. I also learned that the original collector had started his hobby in the late thirties.

It was after this information that my imagination really went into high gear. During the dirty thirties anything might have been found and considered of little consequence.

My knowledge of handguns identification is quite limited, so I invited my friend Len Reid to accompany me, even to witness which we may find. We arrived at the appointed time with pen and paper, books, magnifying glasses and flashlight and were shown down to a basement where the collection had been put in cold storage.

After a breathless two hours of picking up, writing, picking up and writing, we had hurriedly made our way through a box of 38 hand guns and 19 long arms. It was not much more than a cursory glance at each and not until we came home to settle our nerves over a pot of coffee did the evening's work have its full impact. We opened the book again to see if it was true and read: 1. 1860 Army Colt, wedge screw gone, good condition. 2. 1849 pocket colt, 4 in barrel, marking good, engraving very good, numbers matching, 5 shot, condition very good. 10. D. Egg Flintlock pistol. 11. Flintlock pistol, complete, black wood, gold inlay. 31. English made pepperbox, 6 shot, D.A., good mechanically, condition very good. Some of them were not in good condition, some in very good condition but with a minor part missing. There were suicide specials, pinfire pistols, six shot revolvers in all calibers; automatics, service revolvers, 22 caliber Derringers, and the barrels and frame of a double barrelled flintlock that could have belonged to Captain Morgan.

Of the long arms stacked along the walls and behind trunks, we had written in our book: Flintlock Brown Bess; wood, very good, complete, condition good. Kentucky or Plains type percussion, target rifle, large octagonal barrel, condition fair, double barrel 12 guage pin fire (with English name and address). There were Trapdoor Springfield, Rolling blocks, a 41 Swiss, another 41 Swiss, Martini-Enfield, and a 22 Winchester single shot, bolt missing.

The collection of cartridges was listed as "some modern ammunition and box of loose shells, too numerous to go into detail". It wasn't written down but I could still see that full box of old Spencer's.

Needless to say, there was a couple of nights of hair-raising suspense, to properly catalogue and appraise and come up with an offer for all we had seen.

The offer was submitted. We waited. Once we thought we were going to lose them all. We waited out the Christmas Season and the New Year Season. One day I met the owner on a downtown street..... She had decided to accept the offer, she told me. Overnight my modest collection grew in quality and surely in quantity, to what it may take many a collector years to acquire.

This story is not fiction, it did happen right here in Saskatoon and, I am sure that I have had my big find for many, many years to come.

#####

SASKATOON GUN SHOW

PLACE: SUBURBAN RESTAURANT, SASKATOON, SASK. LOCATED THREE MILES NORTH OF THE AIRPORT ON AVENUE "A" (HIGHWAY TO BATTLEFORD)

→ DATE: SUNDAY, APRIL 7 (SEVENTH), 1963.

PROGRAM: DOORS OPEN AT 9:00 a.m.

MEMBERSHIP MEETING AT 11:00 a.m.

LUNCH AT 12:00 NOON

GUN AUCTION AT 1:00 p.m.

DOORS OPEN TO PUBLIC 2:30 - 5:00 p.m.

A SOCIAL EVENING HAS BEEN PLANNED FOR THOSE WHO WILL BE IN SASKATOON ON SATURDAY NIGHT. THIS WILL BE HELD AT THE CHIEFS AND PETTY OFFICER'S MESS AT H.M.C.S. UNICORN. LOCATION IS RIGHT BEHIND THE CITY HALL AT THE CORNER OF 4th AVE & 24th ST. YOUR FAVOURITE BRAND OF NITRO SOLVENT WILL BE ON SALE, BRING THE WIFE & HAVE A GOOD TIME.

MRS. (MADDY) SMITH, THE WIFE OF OUR AREA DIRECTOR WILL HOST THE WIVES OF MEMBERS ON SUNDAY WHILE THE MEN ARE AT THE GUN SHOW AT 411 ISABELLA STREET EAST. PHONE 949-5446.

GUN TALK WITH "Fred"

by F. Osipoff

Well, I will start this column out with something a little out of the collecting field, but on something that has been irking me. It seems that every second issue of national magazines has a story by somebody about the uselessness of standard competition shooting with handguns.

The feeling among these authors seems to run from the outlawing of the standard competition courses as we have them now, to living with them, but having a belly laugh at everybody who engages in such a sport.

They feel that the only way to shoot a handgun is to draw it from a holster, shoot as fast as you can at a man sized target about 15 feet away, and then blow the smoke from your gun, and say "boy if I was in a gun fight I would have murdered that guy". There is no doubt about it, with a lot of practice, luck, and paid up insurance you may last for one or two years at this sport and still have the same number of legs and feet that you started out with.

Now I have always been a great supporter of the "live and let live" theory, but I have taken about all I will from these authors. Personally I could care less if they want to go out and shoot clocks, timing devices, and themselves. The thing that irks me is that they will not extend the same courtesy.

I believe in having a good time with my handguns, but I am by no means a walk and draw man, a speed artist from the leather, nor have I seen the great pleasure to be had from shooting blanks at a clock. I like to do a lot of plinking in the field, shooting at novelty targets, etc., but in a safe, sane way. I could care less if Bat Masterson and Wild Bill Hickock can beat me to the draw with either hand.

I also believe that considerable skill is necessary to shoot a handgun in shoulder to shoulder competition, with regulated conditions. In this, every man starts out equal, shooting at standard targets, under strict supervision. Your scores are carefully tabulated, and the end result is a true and impartial valuation of your skill with a handgun. I will agree that it has not got the thrill of blasting your fellow man out of his boots, and you can't stand in front of the T.V. and beat Billy the Kid to the draw, but target shooting has it's rewards. There is the pleasure of competition amongst fellow shooters, assurance that you end up with the same number of limbs that you started out with, the improvement of skill that comes with practice, and the participation in a sport that thousands of your contrymen indulge in. The last time I looked there was no walk and draw competition in the olympics.

Why they pick on pistol shooters I do not know. Rifle shooters punch more holes in paper than five times the number of pistol shooters. But these dolts feel that when pistol is mentioned the

first thing you do is strap on a great holster, oil up a colt 45, and try not to shoot your leg off. How many times has a plow handled colt won a match at your club?

You can call me a "paper puncher" or any other name you want, but leave me alone in my sport, and I will extend the same courtesy. I wish these fellows would pick on somebody else like golfers or tennis players. Authors and shooters like this have done more harm to all pistol owners than any other group. Every time one of these cowboys shoots himself it reflects on all the pistol owners in the country. No wonder we are always fighting anti-gun legislation.

Well, that's that. Now on to a little different subject. Recently I obtained an interesting powder can by the Hamilton Powder Company. The Hamilton Powder Company was formed in 1862 by a group of Canadians who obtained financial backing in England. The plant was built at Burlington Ontario and black powder was manufactured at this plant. Later, in 1878 the Hamilton Powder Company constructed a dynamite plant at Beloeil, Quebec.

In 1910 the Hamilton Powder Company, along with other companies was amalgamated, and these formed the Canadian Explosives Limited, and in 1927 this name was changed to Canadian Industries Limited. So from a small black powder plant the Hamilton Powder Company became the parent of CIL.

The can that I own is described as follows: A one pound can $6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$, cream colored, with black printing. The face of the can states "NOBEL'S EMPIRE SMOKELESS SPORTING POWDER FOR SHOTGUNS ONLY". In the center of this is a drawing of a shot shell with crossed flags. On the rear are loading directions for this powder. On one side it states "Nobels Empire Powder does not require any special case, and can be loaded exactly as Black Powder".

The interesting part of this can is a rubber stamp, in two lines. One line is on either side of the shotshell on the face of the can. This rubber stamp reads "CANADIAN AGENTS HAMILTON POWDER COY". It should be noted that this is apparently a hand made stamp of the kind to be found in childrens sets. The "E" in agents is upside down, and the stamp is far from being professional. In the same type of stamp, but on the rear of the can is stamped "1 LB BULK".

I would be interested in hearing from owners of similar cans, or from the owners of other items known to be handled by the Hamilton Powder Company. Such information will be published in Gun Talk at a later date.

From time to time .303 cartridges turn up with a black case. These have often been called "commando loads", with the theory being that the black case would not reflect light and would not be seen by the enemy. This theory seemed to fill the bill and was quite logical, and nobody seemed to question this interesting explanation of these black cased cartridges.

Information now comes to light that these cartridges in reality are cordite loaded for use with a rifle grenade and may bear the code

letter "H". The cartridge of this type in my collection bears the headstamp "1943 VII D.A. (Arrow)".

It is interesting to note just what cartridges turn up, and what are more hard to get a hold of. In my experience somebody must have goofed in the manufacture of certain cartridges. The one that comes to my mind is .32 Remington auto.

There are scads of these cartridges to be had at reasonable prices, and they are hard to get rid of even at a more reasonable price. Guns to shoot these cartridges are by far harder to come by than the actual cartridges. It would seem that somewhere along the line somebody at CIL thought that this would be a real seller and dealers everywhere loaded up on these, and sold little. The gun and cartridge never did prove very popular. Perhaps the reason for this is that the 32 Remington closely resembles the popular 30/30 Winchester in performance and ballistics. Whatever the reason, if you pick yourself up a 32 Remington for a deer rifle you will not have any trouble locating ample quantities of cheap sporting ammunition at a cost that is cheaper than you can reload the stuff.

Well, that closes another column and just a couple of things to remember. The gun show at Saskatoon on April 7/63. There is a gun show at Calgary, April 13/63. If you have not paid your 1963 dues, please do so. Remember, this is YOUR association, support it and it will work for you. Let it down and it cannot help you. The best way to get full benefit is to try and attend our gun shows and activities. These are without a doubt the best such activities anywhere in the prairies.

#####

S T O L E N G U N S

SMITH & WESSON REVOLVER 38 SPECIAL 12093 6 SHOT 6" BBL. WITH
HOLSTER & BELT.

COLT REVOLVER 45 MODEL 1878 SER #50089 6 SHOT 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " BBL.

COLT REVOLVER 31 PERCUSSION CAP SER # 193388 6 SHOT 4" BBL.

TOBIN ARMS 12 GAUGE DOUBLE BBL HAMMERLESS SHOTGUN SER #17873

6 SHOT PEPPERBOX PERCUSSION REVOLVER NUMBER ON GRIP NOT KNOWN

STOLEN FROM THE COLLECTION OF A. D. FOULKES, 780 Athobasca
St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask. Any information on above, contact
local Police, the Editor, or A. D. Foulkes.

THE NATO RIFLE AND CARTRIDGE

by FITZGERALD

We all now know that the Canadian Armed Forces have been issued with a new rifle. This is a variation of the new automatic assault rifle built by Fabrique Nationale d'Armes (de) Guerre, SA., Herstal, Leige. It is manufactured in Canada by the Long Branch Armouries in Ontario and is chambered for the 7.62 mm NATO cartridge. The Canadian model is known as the FN (C1).

This gun was designed and patented by an engineer at the F.N. plant by the name of Dieudonne Saive. Basically, however, many of the features involved have been previously used by other arms designers and in other weapons. The principal of the locking mechanism is similar to that of the Bren and the Bar light machine guns. Originally the weapon produced by the F.N. shops was chambered for the German 7.92 mm short cartridge. While the NATO cartridge is not, ballistically, as efficient as the original 7 mm for which it was designed, its adaptation utilized large quantities of machinery and the .30 caliber bullet made use of ballistic data gathered over the years.

The FN(C2) also used by the Canadian forces is a heavy barrelled selective fire version of the C1. Mechanical operation and field stripping of both weapons are similar. The C2 is primarily designed as a light machine gun and can be fired full-automatic or single shot, while the C1 can only be fired as a semi-automatic. The latter can, however, be made to fire full-auto by inserting a new 'fire selector' and other minor parts which come as a kit. A number of these kits are issued to each platoon and can be easily installed in the field if and when the occasion warrants it.

The C2 has a prong type flash suppressor which can be fitted with a bayonet or grenade launcher like the C1. Unlike the C1 it has bipod legs with wooden coves which act as a forend when in the folded or up position. The rear sights of the C2 also are different to those of the C1.

DESCRIPTION - C1

Caliber	7.62 mm NATO
Weight	8 lbs 9½ oz (no magazine)
Weight - magazine (empty)	8 ozs
Weight - barrel	1 lb 12¼ ozs
Overall length	39 ins
Barrel length	20 ins
Method of operation	Gas
Feeding	From detachable 20 round box magazine
Sights	Hooded front post. Elevating in 100 meter step to 600 meters by rear peep sight.
Rifling	4 lands & grooves, right hand twist. One turn in 8.66 ins.
Rate of fire	On full automatic 650-700 rounds per minute.

DESCRIPTION C2

Caliber	7.62 mm NATO
Weight (loaded)	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs (30 rd magazine)
Overall length	44 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins
Barrel length	21 ins
Magazine	20 or 30 round box magazine
Sights (front)	hooded post
(rear)	tangent peep sight
Cyclic rate of fire	675 - 750 rds per minute

Countries Using the F.N. Rifle or Variations Thereof: Austria, Belgium (FN 'FAL' rifle), Cambodia, Canada (called the FN (C1) A1,) Chile, Ecuador, Great Britain (called the L1A1), Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Kuwait, Lybia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, San Domingo, South Africa, Syria, West Germany, Venezuela.

A variation of note is the FN 'FAL' paratrooper rifle. This weapon has a metal frame stock which when not required can be folded away down along the right side of the receiver.

THE NATO CARTRIDGE

The 7.62 mm NATO cartridge was developed from the American caliber .30-06 military round. In the final stages of development this was officially known as the T65E3. Although it was officially adopted by the U.S. government in 1954 no rifles were chambered for this round until 1957. This cartridge is the result of nine years of experiment and trial and ballistically is similar to the 30-06. The issue 7.62 mm U.S. Ball Cartridge, the M59 has a 150 grain bullet with a mild steel core.

Because of the boat-tailed configuration it gives a better performance at longer ranges than the old caliber .30 M2 bullet. The average muzzle velocity is 2800 feet per second and with the 150 grain ball this gives a muzzle energy of 2609 foot pounds.

#####

LUDWIG VON GUNBUG SAYS:

Feeling tired? Out of sorts? Life means nothing to you? Is your tired blood sleeping on the job? Is them little men running around in your head? Is your nasal passages all plugged up so you can't even steam up a piece of glass?

The sure cure!! Attend S.G.C.A. sponsored gun shows and shoots, along with all other S.G.C.A. activities. You will have such a good time meeting other collectors and members that you forget all about your troubles and worries. Treat yourself to a good time and support YOUR association.

THE ROSS RIFLE AT BISLEY

by Roger Phillips

It was at the Bisley matches of the 1908-1913 era that the Canadian Ross rifle won international acclaim as a target weapon. This is what the London Sphere, of August 29, 1908, had to say about the performance of the Ross at Bisley that year:--

"The wonderful success of the new Canadian rifle at Bisley has drawn the attention of the whole of the shooting world to this really marvellous weapon. The international shooting at Bisley brings out more than ever the qualities of the service rifles with which the various armies of the world are equipped... even the superior American Springfield and the German Mannlicher have been quite eclipsed in interest by the shooting made by Mr. F. W. Jones with the new Canadian rifle, manufactured by the Ross Rifle Company of Quebec... The excellence of this military magazine small arm (reference here is to the Mark II-2 star) has been recognized in the Dominion..."

A Ross match rifle in .280 caliber, shot by Maurice Blood, literally "swept the boards" at Bisley in 1911. Herewith, are some accounts of the 1911 matches published in British journals:--

Evening Standard and St. Jame's Gazette - July 14, 1911

"The match rifle shooting for individuals concluded at Bisley today and Mr. Maurice Blood has achieved the honor of being the match rifle champion of the Meeting. Mr. Blood has had a remarkable run of successes this week, and his aggregate win, which gives him the Hopton Cup as Champion, has been made with the Ross Rifle, of Canada, and a Canadian cartridge (the Ross .280)."

Sporting & Dramatic News - July 22, 1911

"After Mr. Maurice Blood had given a lesson to old match rifle shooters, it was not wonderful that the Canadian Team, armed with the same service rifle (the Ross) and the Canadian ammunition, should have won the 'Mackinnon' against all other colonies and the three national home sides...."

Daily Telegraph - July 24, 1911

"The result was not only a triumph for Canada but also for their Service weapon, the Ross Rifle, which, as the famous Irish shot, Mr. Maurice Blood, declares, is a point better at short ranges than, and possesses a still more marked superiority at the larger distances over, the British service weapon. It may be recalled that Mr. Blood has used the Ross Rifle throughout the 1911 Bisley, and won therewith thirteen prizes. Under the rules, the competitors in the 'King's' must use only the rifle and ammunition with which they are officially armed."

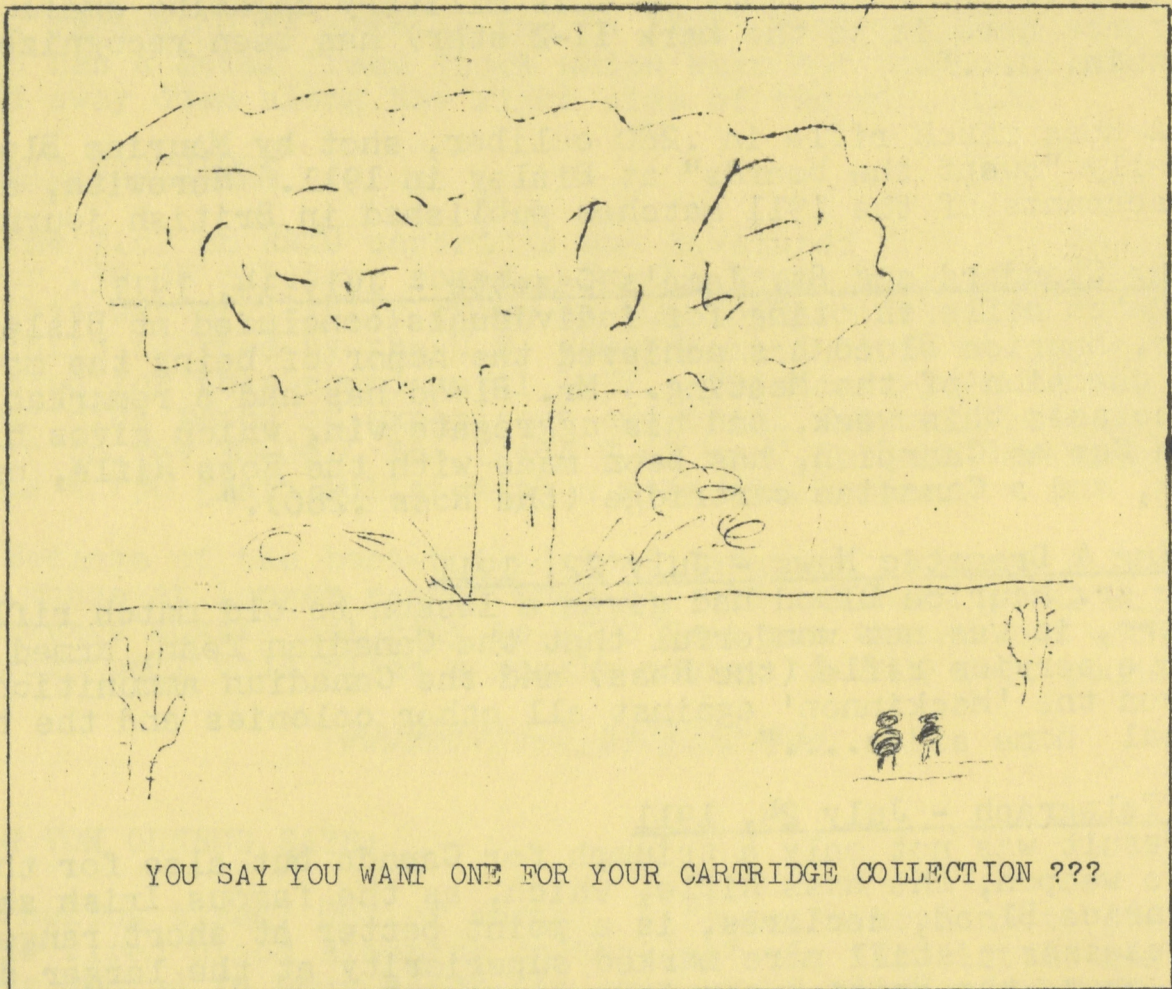
Army and Navy Gazette - July 20, 1911

"The success of the Canadian Team at Bisley has been largely helped by the possession of a powerful rifle like the Ross, which at 1,000 yards is very accurate."

Times - July 17, 1911

"The feature of the match shooting has, of course, been the wonderful performances of Mr. Blood with the Ross Rifle and new ammunition loaded for it by the Ross Rifle Company. Of the seven squadded competitions he has won four, tied on points with the winner in one, was two points behind the winner in another and only three points behind in the remaining one-- a remarkable example of steadiness, which will probably remain a record for some time to come. But Mr. Blood, brilliant shot as he is, must share the credit of his success with Sir Charles Ross, who has at last obtained ammunition suited to his rifle..."

#####



W I N C H E S T E R C O L L E C T I N G

by Lloyd Dobrescu

Part I of Two Parts

Back in the fall of 1959 while I was on a deer hunting trip I bought an old Model 1876 Winchester in .45-75 caliber. The muzzle was cut off and it was generally in a bad shape. This in essence is what launched me on my gun collecting career, something I was always interested in, even as a child though I was not then allowed even a toy gun.

After stumbling around until May or June of 1960, buying and dealing in Sniders, Mausers and all sorts of old shotguns and the oddball Remington and Swiss, I discovered that more often than not I was getting stung by not being able to tell a good collectors item from a junker. Often I paid too much for a weapon by not knowing the true value or one model from another. So in order to make it easier on my pocket book I decided to specialize and since I started with a Winchester, Winchester it was. This I have never regretted. From the early summer of that year until the fall I bought, or traded from 15 to 20 Winchesters, with the help of my very good friend Art Foulkes. In those days they were not too hard to find, I only put 30,000 miles on my car that year and yet never went anywhere. After my first full year I just plugged away at other collectors and individual gun owners and before too long I had started to build a sizeable collection without too much place to put them.

After picking up several variations of each model of Winchester I found that there was many extra features about special order guns and these made the weapon more desirable. Consequently, I have made it a point to collect special order guns but without too much success, although I do have a fair number of Model 1873's. These include a .32-20 octagonal barrel and a .32-20 Deluxe octagonal barrel, pistol gripstock, a 38-40 round barrel in mint condition with the half magazine tube. I also have a .44-40 half round - half octagonal barrel with over 60 percent of the original finish along with a .44-40 octagonal barrel and a .44-40 round barrel, both standard models.

In the Model 1876 line I have a .45-75 N.W.M.P. carbine which came to me through a very strange transaction. It belonged to a farmer-rancher in the southwest part of the province, and though an ardent Winchester collector who thought he had the area cleaned out, lived only 6 or 7 miles away, he had missed this piece. When I found this carbine right under his nose I did some fairly fast dealing. I traded a young calf, worth about \$75.00 for the Winchester, and I didn't breath easy until the gun, my car and I were well by that local Winchester fan. There were many farmers and ranchers in that area who must have thought I was nut to make such a trade -- but you my fellow collectors know different.

In the 1876 line I also have a .45-75 caliber 28 inch standard octagonal barrel and a .40-60 caliber 28 inch round barrel Winchester.

In the Model 1886 line I have several very desirable items of which I am very proud. First, there is my .40-82 in close to mint condition with a nice case hardened frame. Unfortunately the original owner cut 8 inches off the barrel because it was a bit muzzle heavy. The job, by the way, is very well done. I also have a .45-70 twenty-two inch round barrel with the shotgun type butt, generally referred to as the lightweight model. Another '86 that I like is a .40-82 saddle-ring carbine in fair condition, also a .40-65 Deluxe model, an octagonal barrel rifle with a pistol grip and stock of crotch grain walnut.

Then there is the item I have just acquired, a M1886, .45-70 with a number 4, 28 inch octagonal barrel with a stock of crotch grain walnut. This is in fair condition all round and is normally referred to as a "true buffalo gun", by collectors. In the '86 line my .50 caliber Express carbine with a 22 inch round barrel and half magazine is undoubtedly the most valuable. This weapon has 75 to 85 percent of the original finish, and is a very desirable weapon.

In my collection of Winchesters I also have a .38-55 Low Wall in good condition, along with three Model 1890's in calibers .22 WRF, .22 Short, and .22 long. I need the .22 long rifle to round this set out.

With reference to the Model 1892 Winchesters I have three, these are a .25-20 Standard round barrel in good condition and two .44-40's, an octagonal and a round barrel carbine.

The model 1894 is also well represented in my collection. I have the majority of calibers and variations in this line, all of them in close to mint condition. In the Model 1895 I have two .303 British caliber, one a carbine and the other a sporter. I also have a 7.62 mm Russian caliber full military rifle and a very good and highly prized N.R.A. rifle in caliber .30 U.S. Another prized item in this model is 1895 'flat-frame' of which there was only 5000 made. I have one of these in a .30-40 Krag caliber. These then are some of the Winchesters I own, there are many others which I don't think I should mention.

However, for the most highly prized item in my collection we have to go back to 1854 when Oliver Winchester was running the New Haven Arms Company, where under his direction they produced the Volcanic pistol which had been patented in the U.S.A. by Smith & Wesson. Of these, there were several different models of which I have one. It is a .31 caliber with a $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch barrel and its serial number is 101. From this developed the Henry rifle of which I was able to get one after much horse trading. It is very nicely engraved and in original condition. The serial number is 355 which oddly enough is stamped on all of the parts and most of the screws.

I think that at this point I have said enough. But, if anyone is interested in seeing some or all of this collection, especially Winchester fans, come to the Saskatchewan Gun Show. I'll be there well armed.

#####

REGINA COIN.

EXCHANGE

GUNS & EDGED WEAPONS

OTTAWA & 11TH. REGINA, SASK.

REGINA CITY POLICE.

3RD ANNUAL SPRING SHOOT

9:00 A.M. SUNDAY APRIL 21ST

OPTIMIST CITY POLICE RIFLE RANGE

2338, DEWDNEY AVENUE

REGINA

REGISTERED HANDGUN COMPETITION

HAVE YOU SENT IN

YOUR DUES ?

VISIT THE "GUN TALK"

BOOTH AT THE
SASKATOON SHOW

MILITARY AMMUNITION

by 'the Gunner'

Many of the members of this organization are collectors of military ammunition. And for those who specialize in this field here are some measurements that I have collected over the years. I have tried to put them in order so that they might be an easy reference.

<u>Cartridge & Case Type</u>	<u>Bullet Weight Grains</u>	<u>Powder Weight Grains</u>	<u>Case Length Inches</u>	<u>Round Length Inches</u>	<u>Bullet Diameter Inches</u>
6.5 mm Dutch Rimmed bottleneck	156	37	2.11	3.03	.263
6.5 mm Jap Semi-rim bottleneck	139	33	2.00	2.98	.262
6.5 mm Mauser Rimless bottleneck	139	36	2.17	3.15	.264
7 mm Mauser Rimless bottleneck	172	38	2.24	3.00	.284
7.5 mm Swiss Rimless Bottleneck	174	49.4	2.18	3.05	.308
7.5 mm French Rimless Bottleneck	139	44	2.13	2.99	.307
7.62 mm NATO Rimless bottleneck	150	48	2.01	2.80	.308
7.62 mm Russian Rimmed bottleneck	148	50	2.11	3.03	.311
7.62 mm M43 Rimless bottleneck	122	25	1.52	2.20	.311
7.62 mm M52 Rimless bottleneck	132	27	1.77	2.35	.310

<u>Cartridge & Case Type</u>	<u>Bullet Weight Grains</u>	<u>Powder Weight Grains</u>	<u>Case Length Inches</u>	<u>Round Length Inches</u>	<u>Bullet Diameter Inches</u>
7.65 mm Mauser Rimless bottleneck	175	38.5	2.11	2.95	.310
7.7 mm Jap Rimless bottleneck	182	43.1	2.25	3.14	.310
7.7 mm Jap Semi-rim bottleneck	200	44.2	2.25	3.14	.310
7.92 mm Mauser Rimless bottleneck	198	47	2.24	3.15	.323
8 mm M 31 Rimmed bottleneck	208	55	2.21	3.02	.330
8 mm Lebel Rimmed bottleneck	198	43	1.98	2.95	.328
8 mm Austrian Rimmed bottleneck	244	42	1.99	3.00	.323
.30-06 Rimless bottleneck	150	50	2.49	3.33	.308
.30 Carbine Rimless straight	110	14.5	1.28	1.67	.308
.303 British Rimmed bottleneck	174	37.5	2.21	3.04	.311

#####

READERS PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS. THE BOX
NUMBER IS DESIGNED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE. IN
THE EVENT OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS OR NAME OF
ANY OF THE EXECUTIVE IT WILL MEAN NO CHANGE
IN THE ADDRESS OF THE ASSOCIATION OR OFFICER.

K Y N O C H A M M U N I T I O N

by F. Osipoff

One can scarcely collect cartridges for any time without running across the name KYNOCH many, many times. There is little doubt about the importance that this great English firm has had upon the cartridge field, and it's many contributions to this Industry. It now appears that this great firm will close and there are rumors circulating to that effect. I have had no official confirmation of this fact but reliable sources indicate that this is so.

With the passing of KYNOCH one of the truly great cartridge manufacturing firms will cease to exist. For collectors this will mean a cutting off of supply of the many unusual and obsolete cartridges that this firm has been producing for over 100 years.

The story of KYNOCH is truly amazing, he was a man of many talents and quite an eccentric person to boot. George Kynoch was born in 1834 and spent early days as a clerk in a bank and insurance office. He soon left this line of work and entered the percussion cap and cartridge manufacturing fields, and worked for Messrs. Pursall and Phillips. He soon was in possession of this firm and a factory was opened at Witton, about three miles west of Birmingham, hence the address "Witton, near Birmingham" on KYNOCH labels.

It should be remembered that during the early days of cartridge and percussion cap manufacture child labour was not uncommon and explosions were equally common. Priming compounds were heated over open flames and every type of danger was in existence. This factor forced the factory to be located in the country, away from populated areas. The location at Witton was thus chosen. The original plot at Witton was four acres.

Among the personalities at the Kynoch works was Mrs. McNab. She started working for KYNOCH at the age of 12 years, was forewoman at the age of 22 and served KYNOCH for 40 years. In her position in charge of the Percussion Cap Department, she had the astounding record of turning out some 450 million caps a year, and grew to be one of the legends of the KYNOCH works.

The KYNOCH plants soon sprawled over some 250 acres, jammed with buildings and shops. When metallic cartridges came into popularity, KYNOCH was ready. He had devised methods of drawing the metal, manufactured this equipment, and also held patents on the processes. With brilliant foresight KYNOCH had purchased a brass rolling mill and operated this firm to supply the munitions works with brass. This firm was not a part of the munitions works, but was operated as a separate company.

About 1884 KYNOCH turned his munitions works into a company and sold stock for some £110,000. This was to prove the fateful move for KYNOCH. With more money at his disposal and being politically inclined he was left free to carry out his political

elections. KYNOCCH was elected as Conservative M.P. for Aston Manor. This riding consisted of a large percentage of KYNOCCH employees.

Among Kynoch's other activities he was at one time President of Aston Villa Football Club, and a patron of the Birmingham Gun Club, and other sporting groups. While an M.P., Kynoch was constantly in the public view and criticised the government for the use of outdated arms and munitions.

While personal life proved good for Kynoch, his business suffered under the management of the directors in charge. The company was facing ruin and many blamed Kynoch for this. Regardless of fault, in 1888 Kynoch was asked to resign his office as Managing Director, and he did so giving poor health as his reason. Kynoch then moved to South Africa where he was to die three years later.

Kynoch munitions fell under the control of Arthur Chamberlain and order was restored to this firm. Later Kynoch management disappeared and the company was swallowed up into the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited (ICI). ICI is probably one of the greatest industrial complexes in the world, and to my knowledge has interests in CIL.

While the story of Kynoch, the person may be new to us, the story of his cartridges is not. A fore-runner in many fields, one of the most important being the standardization of cartridge sizes. In the early days tolerances were unheard of. Kynoch set out the maximum sizes that his cartridges would be produced, as a guide for chamber sizes for arms produced:

The history of the firm relates the history of Britain. During the first world war, "Kynoch's Angels" as the female employees were known, turned out millions of cartridges for the war effort, along with other patriotic ventures. The lion figure, that was the Kynoch trademark, became well known and respected as the leaders in munitions as well as Britains supremacy in this field.

One could hardly be far from wrong in saying that the Kynoch works turned out the greatest variety and number of metallic cartridges and components of any other firm in the world. With the passing of this great firm, another chapter in the cartridge collecting field will be closed.

#####

MEMBERSHIP LIST

A COMPLETE MEMBERSHIP LIST WILL BE MAILED OUT TO ALL MEMBERS DURING THE LATTER PART OF APRIL. BE SURE YOUR NAME IS ON THE 1963 MEMBERSHIP LIST. MAIL YOUR DUES IN BY APRIL 15th. THE MEMBERSHIP LIST WILL BE SEPARATE FROM GUN TALK FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE MEMBERS.

Editor.

*** GUN COLLECTORS' SPECIAL ***

Martini-Enfield Rifles, lever action, Mk. I, cal. .577/450	.....\$19.50
Lee Enfield No. 4 Service Rifle, as issued, cal. .303 Br.	..... 14.50
Lee Enfield Mk. III Service Rifle, as issued, cal. 303 Br.	..... 14.50
British Jungle Carbine No. 5, cal. .303	..... 27.50
S.M.L.E. No. 1, Mk.III, cal. .22, Cadet Target Rifle	..... 19.50
Lee Enfield Single Shot .410 Musket	..... 19.95
Mannlicher-Schonauer Rifle, cal. 6.5, Mfg. by Steyr	..... 29.50
Mannlicher-Schonauer Carbine, cal. 6.5, Mfg. by Steyr	..... 24.50
Austrian Mod. 45 Carbines, cal. 8mm. Austr. Str. Pull	..... 9.50
French Mod. 1907/15 Rifles & Carbines, cal. 8mm. Lebel	..... 9.50
Italian Beretta Rifles & Carbines, cal. 6.5 mm	..... 9.50
British Grenade Launchers for Mk. III Rifles	..... 9.95
Khyber Pass "Counterfeit" Webley Revolvers, cal. .38	..... 19.50
Martini Lever Action single shot Pistols, cal. .303 Br.	..... 29.50

.22 Cal. Sporting & Target Rifles in Excellent Condition

Wind Slide Action, .22 cal. L.R. & .22 cal. Short	.....\$39.95
Fabrique National Slide Action .22 cal. L.R.	..... 39.95
B.S.A. Slide Action .22 cal. L.R.	..... 39.95
Winchester semi-auto. Mod. 74, .22 cal. Short	..... 39.50
Fabrique National semi-auto .22 cal. L.R. & Short	..... 39.50
Winchester Mod. 63 Semi-auto (.22 Autoloading)	..... 39.50
B.S.A. Tube mag. bolt action, 15-shot .22 L.R.	..... 26.95
B.S.A. Five-Shot mag. bolt action .22 L.R.	..... 26.95
Colt Lightning .22 L.R. Slide Action	..... 39.50
B.S.A. Single Shot .22 L.R. Bolt Action	..... 19.50
B.S.A. British W.C. Single Shot .22 cal. Bolt Action	..... 19.50
Iver Johnson Single Shot Bolt Action .22 cal.	..... 14.95
Belgian Single Shot Bolt Action .22 cal.	..... 14.95
Winchester Single Shot Bolt Action .22 cal.	..... 14.95
Steven Single Shot, Remington lock syst. .22 cal.	..... 19.50
Steven S.S. Falling Block Heavy Target	..... 29.50
Winchester S.S. Target, Sharps Breech Block & lever(.22LR)..	49.50
B.S.A. Martini Target .22 L.R., 8-1/2 lbs.	..... 49.50
Greener Martini Target .22 L.R. take-down	..... 49.50

* * * * *

Please select second choice if possible

All other models rifles, shotguns, revolvers, pistols
and ammunition.

ORDER TODAY!

STOCKS LIMITED!

INTERNATIONAL FIREARMS CO. LTD.
1011 BLEURY STREET

MONTREAL 1, QUE.

SWAP SHOP

C + C = \$ + \$!!!

Up to Four Lines Free to ALL Members, Including
Name & Address.

WANTED: cylinder for 1849 pocket model Colt, caliber .36. Also require pin-fire and rim fire cartridges. Ray King, 3602 Argyle Road, Regina, Sask.

WANTED: Winchester Model 1873 in .22 caliber and any Model 1895 in full military any caliber. Doug Brown, 4935-8th Ave., Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE: Guns, books, swords and other items, ancient and modern. Write of your wants or trades to Lever Antiques, 761 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B. C.

WANTED: Delux stock for Marlin Model 1892, take-down along with tang rear sight. Art Avery, 919 Stadacona W., Moose Jaw, Sask.

FOR SALE or TRADE: Book of Knowledge, 20 volumes 1898 and Encyclopaedia Brit. 1909. Want Winchester 1876 NWMP carbine Marlin .45-70 also for trade. R. Cantin, 737 Argyle Rd., Regina, Sask.

WANTED: Percussion cylinder for Remington New Model Army, .44 caliber, J. Stead, 2209 Dufferin, Regina, Sask.

WANTED: Winchester Model 1894 in caliber .30-30 - collection only. M. Ross, 2608 Wascana, Regina, Sask.

WANTED: Canadiana, rifles, shotguns or pistols or Hudson Bay weapons. Glen Hubenig, 2555 McKay St., Regina, Sask.

WANTED: Muzzle-loaders of any kind. Will trade pair of dueling pistols in .22 caliber with carved stocks, overall length 13 inches, barrels 9 inches. Need a little work to be put in firing order. W. Howay, 1959 Wallace St., Regina, Sask.

WANTED: To build my collection I want selected pieces of anything, write A. Johnston 3805 Princess, Regina, Sask.

WANTED: any information, pictures, books or other literature about the Ross rifle. Will buy, sell or trade. R. Phillips, 64 Bobolink Bay, Regina, Sask.

GUNS REPAIRED: Quality work. I can supply parts for a variety of old guns and rifles. Blueing of rifles and double-barrelled shotguns. Nick Krevosheia, 12231, 137th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

WANTED: Winchester rifles, carbines and loading tools and any other accessories. Also single shot pistols, all makes and models. C. W. Bailey, Climax, Sask.

WANTED: Ross Mark I military rifles, as issued. Also obsolete Canadian ammunition, especially in box lots and military training manuals on the Ross. Material on the Tobin and Dominion Cartridge Company. A. M. Provick, Hazelcliffe, Sask.

FOR SALE: S.G.C.A. FINE PRINTED STATIONERY. \$2.00 PER 100.
This is good quality Association notepaper specially printed for
the members of this organization. Let others know that you be-
long to a recognized body. Write Treasurer, S.G.C.A., Box 1334,
Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE: OFFICIAL SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTOR'S CRESTS.
Write Treasurer, S.G.C.A. Box 1334, Regina, Sask.

WANTED: KI Weaver scope. Will trade. S.J. Kirby, 1340-D Grace
St., Regina, Sask.

GEORGE MOUNTAIN wants old guns, swords and other arms, stamps and
coins. 2160 Osler St., Regina, Sask.

Will make new stocks or repair the old for any type of gun. Some
old collectors pieces and new high power rifles. V. Ellis, 1510
Park St., Regina, Sask.

CARTRIDGES - Cartridges - Cartridges. Box lots or singles
wanted any kind for my collection. F. Osipoff, 2665 Wpg St.,
Regina, Sask.

WANTED: Winchesters Model 1887 both 10 guage and 12 guage. Write
or phone collect Lloyd Dobrescu, 58 Caribou St. W., Moose Jaw,
Sask., Phone 692-3185 or 692-1157.

WANTED TO BUY: Henry and 1866 Winchester rifles and carbines,
Winchester single shot Hi-wall deluxe, target and Scheutzen rifles;
Winchester single shot Lo-wall saddle ring carbines, Winchester
Model 1886 and 1876 saddle ring carbines, Winchester Model 1895
rifles with pistol grips. Howard Hoovestol, Almont, North Dakota.

FREE

FREE

FREE

TO ALL MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING

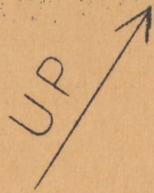
Now as a special service to all our members, up to four lines
of free advertising in any and every edition of "GUN TALK".
This will of course include your name and address.

For Commercial rates write to: -

Publicity Manager,
S.G.C.A. Inc.,
P.O. Box 1334,
Regina. Saskatchewan.

LEVER ARMS SERVICE

TRADE



OR



NEW OR USED

_____	RIFLES
_____	MUSKETS
_____	SWORDS
_____	PISTOLS
_____	ARMOR

BUY CANADIAN_____

_____BUY LEVER ARMS

761 DUNSMUIR

VANCOUVER I, B.C.

THE NEW WALKER .44 PERCUSSION REVOLVER

BY REPLICAS ARMS CO.

\$160.00



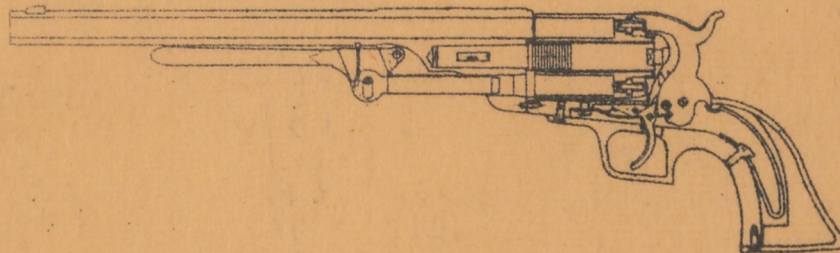
For
Collector
or
Black powder
Shooter

A full size new replica of the greatest percussion revolver ever built, now offered to the shooter and collector at a reasonable price. This NEW revolver is produced in faithful copy of the original, including a fine reproduction of the cylinder scene, all to the smallest detail. No design changes have been made. Only modern materials used.

Produced under expert direction, this pistol is precision made of the finest materials for the purpose, by some of the finest gun craftsmen in the world today. Frame, Barrel, and Cylinder all of forged steel. Maximum capacity 60 grains of FFG Black powder, normal load about 40 - 45 grains FFG, making this the true magnum in the percussion handgun field.

SPECIFICATIONS:

- Wt. about 4 lbs. 9 oz.
- .44 cal., 6 shot
- 9" barrel
- Black Powder Only
- Casehardened frame, hammer and lever
- Balance blued, brass guard



THE REPLICAS WALKER POWDER FLASK

\$20.00

A companion piece to our Walker revolver, this full size replica Flask is the best of its type on the market today.

- . Plunger Type Charger
- . Adjustable, 30-60 grs. Black Powder.
- . Bullet Compartment
- . Embossed Brass Body.

The proper Flask for the Walker, but also adaptable to any percussion or flintlock arm. Fully adjustable without separate charger tubes. Just \$20.00 complete.



Lever Arms Service

761 DUNSMUIR
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.